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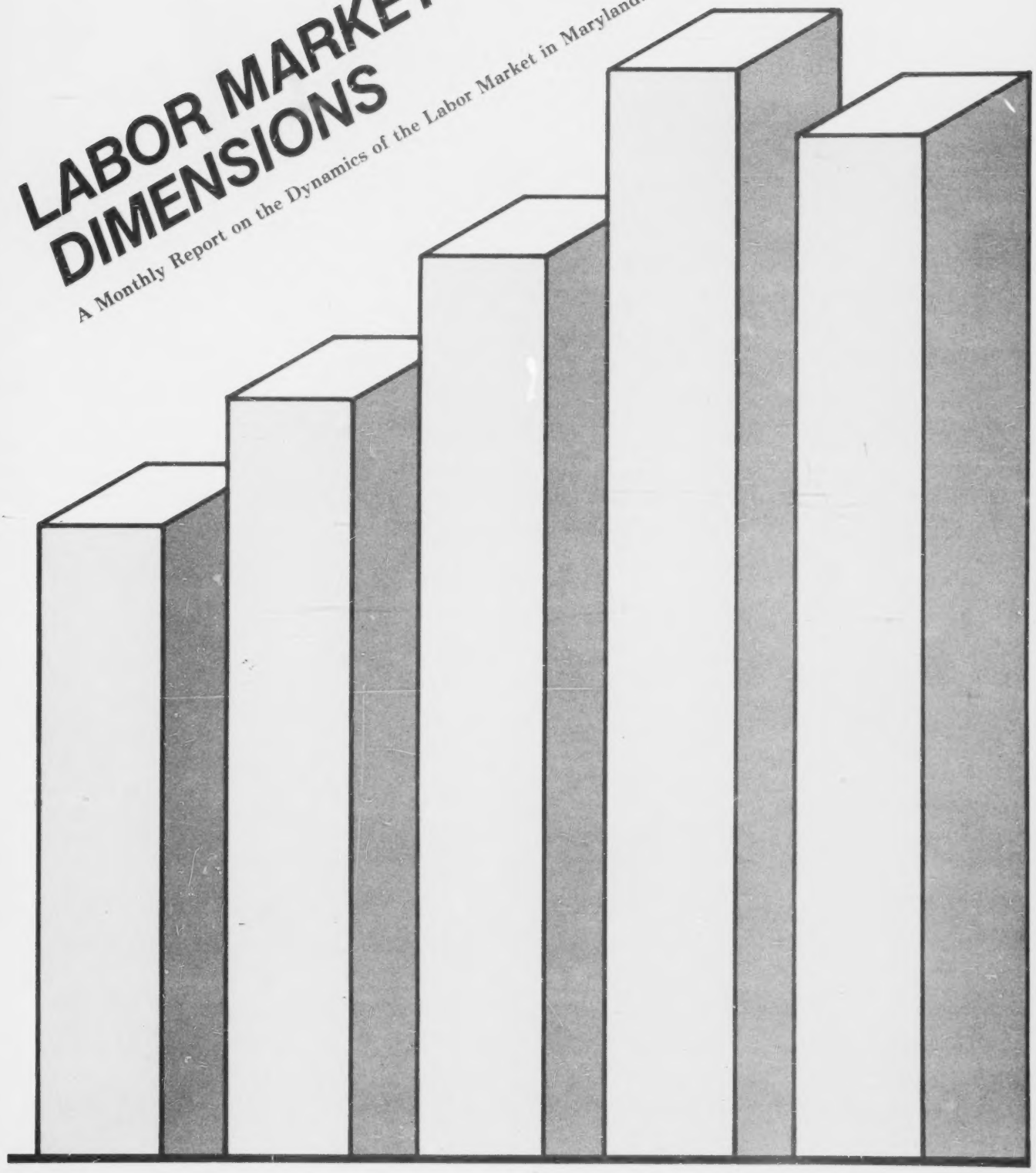
APRIL, 1985

LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

A Monthly Report on the Dynamics of the Labor Market in Maryland.



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MARYLAND
LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

APRIL, 1985

Labor Force, Employment and Unemployment

Maryland's unemployment rate falls for 3rd consecutive month

Springtime seasonal trends continued in Maryland as the unemployment rate fell from 5.1 percent in March to 4.8 percent in April. The current rate of joblessness, which shows a marked improvement over this year's high of 6.1 percent in January, is also well below last April's 5.5 percent. Historically, this marks the lowest rate for an April since the 4.2 percent recorded in 1974.

The number of claims filed for unemployment insurance dropped substantially in the construction industry between March and April. Additional declines were noted in agricultural services, trucking and warehousing, wholesale trade, eating and drinking places, hotels and lodging places, public administration, and the manufacturing industries of stone/clay/glass products and fabricated metals. Claims did increase, however, in transportation equipment manufacturing.

According to a monthly survey of employers, jobs increased during April in most retail trade establishments, particularly in eating and drinking places. Additional opportunities were evident in construction, trucking and warehousing, water transportation, finance/insurance/real estate, and the services industries of business, health, hotels and lodging places, amusement and recreation, and agriculture. On the other hand, jobs decreased slightly in printing and publishing and in communications. Seasonal hiring is slower this spring than last as recovery from the 1981-1982 recession stabilizes.

Statewide labor force decreases during April

The estimated civilian labor force of 2,244,056 persons for April was down by 6,804 from March. This marks the first decrease in the labor force during April since when such data was first recorded in 1970, April's labor force decline was concentrated primarily in unemployment, which dropped by an estimated 6,701 persons.

Because of labor force gains over the past 12 months, however, April's labor force still exceeds its level of a year ago by an estimated 221,108 persons. Employment is up by 35,956 over the year while unemployment is down by 14,848.

Maryland's unemployment rate compares favorably nationally

In March, only four states had lower unemployment rates than Maryland. As usual, Maryland's unemployment rate for April remained significantly below the national rate of 7.1 percent (not seasonally adjusted). The U. S. rate, although falling by 0.4 percentage points over the month, topped Maryland's rate by 2.3 percentage points.

Nationally, black unemployment registered 15.0 percent in April, down from 15.2 percent in March. In Maryland black unemployment, which is reported annually from a household survey, was 9.3 percent for 1984. Claims filed for unemployment insurance represented 28.7 percent of Maryland's total estimated unemployment in April.

Unemployment rates decrease during April in 21 out of 24 counties

Between March and April, unemployment rates increased slightly in Harford and Wicomico counties, stayed at 3.2 percent in Prince George's, and declined in all other counties. The April rates ranged from a remarkably low 2.4 percent in Montgomery County to a stubbornly high 17.9 percent in Somerset. Howard and Charles counties also posted unemployment rates below 3 percent, while unemployment in Garrett and Dorchester were on the high end of the scale, exceeding 10 percent.

In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, the unemployment rate fell slightly from 5.8 percent in March to 5.6 percent in April. Employment increased in construction, transportation, and the services industries of hotels and lodging places, business, amusement and recreation, and agriculture. Baltimore City's rate fell from 7.4 percent in March to 7.1 percent in April.

Unemployment rates in Maryland's suburbs of the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area edged down from 3.0 percent in March to 2.9 percent in April. The area enjoys the lowest unemployment rates statewide. Jobs increased in construction, trade, health services, and agricultural services. Employment declines were noted in printing and publishing and in local government. Extensive declines in construction claims for unemployment insurance contributed to a drop in Frederick

County's unemployment rate from 4.4 percent to 3.3 percent.

Regionally, the state's highest unemployment rate was found in Western Maryland. Unemployment in the Western region, although declining, remained persistently high at 9.0 percent in April, down from 9.8 percent in March. Jobs declined somewhat in construction, while they rose at food stores and eating/drinking places.

The Balance of State's unemployment rate of 7.4 percent was down from 8.5 percent in March. Rates fell by more than a full percentage point in Kent, St. Mary's, Somerset, and Worcester. Employment increased seasonally in construction, wholesale trade, food stores, eating and drinking places, agricultural services, and hotels/lodging places. Worcester County had the most drastic labor market trends as agriculture and resort activity geared up for summer. The county's employment increased by an estimated 2,195 persons, unemployment decreased by 521, and the unemployment rate dropped significantly from 13.3 percent to 8.8 percent.

Industry Payroll Employment

New April record set for nonagricultural employment

April's estimated nonagricultural payroll employment of 1,861,400 jobs exceeds the level registered last April by 80,000 and sets a new record for the month of April. New records for employment were set every month last year and every month so far this year. Seasonal hiring contributed to a gain of 14,600 jobs between March and April. Although substantial, this increase in jobs lagged well behind that of 22,100 experienced the same time last year.

Manufacturing stable at fewer jobs than last year

Employment in manufacturing, which declined by 500 jobs, followed trends similar to those of last year. Manufacturing had lost 5,400 jobs between October, 1984 and February, 1985, then increased by 1,500 in March before the slight decrease in April. Last April, model changeovers produced a drop of 1,000 jobs in transportation equipment. The largest job decline, of 500 jobs, was noted in printing and publishing. Temporary closing and layoffs cost 300 jobs in apparel and textiles. Employment in ship and boat building and repair declined by 300 jobs, while 200 jobs each were lost in furniture and fixtures and primary metals. These losses were offset somewhat with the addition of 200 jobs each to stone/clay/glass products, paper, and chemicals. Another three hundred jobs were added in food processing.

Over the year, nine of the seventeen reported manufacturing industry groups have gained employment, seven have lost jobs, and one has stayed the same. Electric and electronic equipment, an industry which escaped the recessionary pressures, is now down by 500 jobs from last April. Also down over the year are primary metals by 3,800 jobs and apparel and textiles by 1,200. Transportation equipment is up by 1,400 jobs and food processing by 1,000.

Nonmanufacturing employment continues growth trend

The state's nonmanufacturing sector expanded by 15,100 jobs in April. Nonmanufacturing is higher than its level a year ago in April by 83,600 jobs, continuing a two year trend. Since April, 1984, services has added 32,200 jobs, trade 20,500, construction 18,000, finance/insurance/real estate 6,400, transportation 5,300, state government 1,200, local government 1,100, and federal government 600. Over the same period, 1,000 jobs have been lost in communications and public utilities, mostly in communications. Employment in services expanded by 5,700 jobs this April, compared to an increase of 2,800 last April. This April there was more activity in business and health services as well as seasonal hiring by hotels and lodging places, amusement and recreation services, and agricultural services.

The industry categories of construction, transportation, and trade all grew more slowly this April than last. The coming of spring meant the increase of 4,300 jobs in retail trade this April, following the March gain of 6,300 in trade. Last year, however, trade employment expanded by a greater 7,000 in March and 9,600 in April. Although general merchandise stores lost 400 jobs this April, eating and drinking places experienced sizable seasonal hiring. Most other retail establishments registered some hiring in April. After a mild winter, construction registered a seasonal gain of 9,600 jobs in March and 3,200 jobs in April. The seasonal hiring was especially strong among heavy construction contractors. In 1984, hiring proceeded at a slower pace of 4,200 jobs in March and a more rapid pace of 7,700 jobs in April. So far, this spring has totaled a greater hiring of 12,800 construction jobs than the 11,900 added during that two-month period in 1984. More business in trucking and water transportation boosted transportation by 1,500 jobs this April. Last April, more substantial hiring in trucking resulted in a net gain of 1,900 transportation jobs.

Scattered hiring by credit agencies, insurance brokers, and real estate companies led to an increase of 900 jobs this April in finance, insurance, and real estate. Less business in communications cost 600 jobs in communications and public utilities during this April. Hiring activity in defense increased federal government employment by 300 jobs. Layoffs by city and county governments dropped local government by 300 jobs. Last April, local boards of education added 600 jobs and local government 300.

Baltimore Metropolitan Area reflects statewide job growth

The Baltimore Metropolitan Area's nonagricultural payroll employment of 981,600 jobs for April represents 52.7 percent of jobs statewide. The area's addition of 3,100 jobs between March and April accounted for only 21.2 percent of the increase statewide, and its gain of 7,700 jobs since last April, accounts for 9.6 percent of the statewide yearly expansion. During the month of April, scattered layoffs contributed to a loss of 500 jobs in the area's manufacturing, the largest being a decline of 300 jobs in printing and publishing. The area's nonmanufacturing rose by 3,600 jobs during April, with increases of 600 jobs in construction, 700 in transportation, 2,100 in services, and 300 in local government. Communications and public utilities edged downward by 400 jobs. Trade showed essentially no change.

Hours and Earnings

Shorter workweeks reduce weekly earnings in Maryland's manufacturing

Average weekly earnings of production workers in Maryland's manufacturing industries dropped by $3.21 to $395.41 between March and April. Although hourly earnings increased by 14 cents to an average of $9.91 for April, average weekly hours decreased by 0.9 hours to 39.9. No industry group registered notably longer workweeks for April, but four recorded shorter workweeks due to business conditions, less overtime, shorter scheduled workweeks, unpaid vacations, and temporary shutdowns. The scenario was mixed in hourly earnings, with eight industry categories reporting higher earnings and five reporting lower. Earnings fell because of less overtime worked. When earnings rose, it was due to higher incentive pay, layoff of lower paid workers, more overtime, business conditions, and wage rate increase. The largest average increase in hourly earnings was that of 64 cents in transportation equipment. Hourly earnings ranged from $6.52 in apparel and textiles to $13.88 in primary metals in April. Average workweeks ran from 34.9 hours in apparel and textiles to 44.7 hours in stone, clay, glass products. Since last April, average workweeks in the state's manufacturers have fallen by 1.4 hours, while the average weekly earnings have increased by $8.84, or 2.3 percent.

In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, average weekly earnings of manufacturing production workers also were lower in April than March, falling by $9.52 to $412.90. Average hourly earnings rose by 4 cents to $10.17; however, average workweeks dropped by 1.1 hours to 40.6. Earnings and hours tend to be higher in the Baltimore area than statewide. Since last April, the area's average workweeks have fallen by 0.8 hours, while average weekly earnings have increased by $5.52, or 1.4 percent.

Unemployment Insurance Activities

Initial claims filed in April, 1985 were 18.5 percent higher than the total filed the previous month. Layoffs in the primary metals, food processing, and apparel industries were responsible for the increase. Continued claims were down 5.9 percent, weeks compensated decreased 7.6 percent, and the amount of payments declined 8.6 percent. The average weekly check amount was down 1.1 percent to $126.75.

Initial claims filed for the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees program decreased 11.9 percent, and continued claims declined 6.8 percent. Initial claims for the Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemembers program dropped 23.5 percent; however, continued claims rose 3.4 percent.

Trends in unemployment insurance activities for the Baltimore Metropolitan Area were similar to those statewide. Initial claims were up 20.0 percent, continued claims dropped 5.6 percent, weeks compensated declined 7.1 percent, and the amount of payments decreased 8.3 percent. The average weekly check was down 1.3 percent to $129.64.

Consumer Price Index

Inflation rate remains stable at less than 4 percent

According to the U. S. Department of Labor, the U. S. April consumer price index for all items, at 320.1, was up by 0.4 percent from March and by 3.7 percent from last April. This index means that a market basket of consumer items which cost $10 in 1967 now costs $32.01. Prices of food and beverages, indexed at 301.6 for April, were unchanged over the month and up by a minor 2.4 percent over the year. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, the index for food consumed at home came to 300.1, down by 0.1 percent from March and up by 3.2 percent from April, 1984.

Recent Publications of the Research and Analysis Division

Trends in Nonagricultural Payroll Employment by Place of Work by Major Industry Group, 1979-1984 Annual Averages, narrative and tables for Maryland's suburbs of the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area, Western Maryland, and Balance of State.

State of Maryland
Civilian Labor Force, Employment and Unemployment
By Place of Residence
APRIL, 1985

AREA	Civilian Labor Force		Employment		Unemployment		Unemployment Rate		
	April	March**	April	March**	April	March**	April	March**	April '84
MARYLAND	2,244,056	2,250,860	2,137,071	2,137,174	106,985	113,686	4.8	5.1	5.5
BALTIMORE METRO. AREA	1,086,739	1,092,587	1,026,094	1,028,963	60,645	63,624	5.6	5.8	6.3
BALTIMORE CITY	385,429	387,874	358,159	359,161	27,270	28,713	7.1	7.4	7.7
ANNE ARUNDEL	183,752	184,854	176,518	177,011	7,234	7,843	3.9	4.2	4.7
BALTIMORE	321,945	323,674	305,015	305,867	16,930	17,807	5.3	5.5	6.3
CARROLL	48,762	49,124	46,661	46,791	2,101	2,333	4.3	4.7	4.9
HARFORD	73,523	73,478	68,829	69,022	4,694	4,456	6.4	6.1	6.6
HOWARD	60,349	60,553	58,640	58,804	1,709	1,749	2.8	2.9	3.3
QUEEN ANNE'S	12,978	13,028	12,272	12,306	706	722	5.4	5.5	6.0
D.C. AREA	900,628	902,061	874,743	874,991	25,785	27,070	2.9	3.0	3.4
CALVERT	22,061	22,176	21,214	21,218	847	958	3.8	4.3	5.1
CHARLES	46,591	46,744	45,392	45,400	1,199	1,344	2.6	2.9	3.4
FREDERICK	72,454	73,245	70,044	70,056	2,410	3,189	3.3	4.4	3.3
MONTGOMERY	355,732	356,073	347,240	347,299	8,492	8,774	2.4	2.5	2.7
PRINCE GEORGE'S	403,789	403,823	390,952	391,019	12,837	12,804	3.2	3.2	3.9
WESTERN MARYLAND	98,145	99,281	89,292	89,566	8,853	9,715	9.0	9.8	10.8
ALLEGANY	34,545	34,293	31,368	30,924	3,177	3,369	9.2	9.8	11.1
GARRETT	12,019	12,152	10,425	10,461	1,594	1,691	13.3	13.9	14.4
WASHINGTON	51,581	52,836	47,499	48,181	4,082	4,655	7.9	8.8	9.8
BALANCE OF STATE	158,542	156,930	146,841	143,654	11,701	13,276	7.4	8.5	8.1
CAROLINE	8,514	8,577	7,718	7,720	796	857	9.3	10.0	9.9
CECIL	32,648	32,735	30,635	30,424	2,013	2,311	6.2	7.1	8.6
DORCHESTER	15,508	15,565	13,735	13,699	1,773	1,866	11.4	12.0	11.3
KENT	8,219	8,025	7,724	7,360	495	665	6.0	8.3	6.6
ST. MARY'S	20,238	20,233	19,233	18,969	1,005	1,264	5.0	6.2	5.9
SOMERSET	7,943	7,721	6,525	6,097	1,418	1,624	17.9	21.0	19.9
TALBOT	17,797	17,543	17,215	16,933	582	610	3.3	3.5	3.2
WICOMICO	31,275	31,805	29,099	29,690	2,176	2,115	7.0	6.6	6.7
WORCESTER	16,400	14,726	14,957	12,762	1,443	1,964	8.8	13.3	9.0
UNITED STATES[2]	114,325,000	114,394,000	106,175,000	105,768,000	8,150,000	8,625,000	7.1	7.5	7.6

[1] All data are not seasonally adjusted. ** Estimates for the state are revised.

[2] Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs.

Nonagricultural Payroll Employment[1] By Industry — By Place of Employment

(in thousands)

APRIL, 1985

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	Maryland			Baltimore Metropolitan Area[2]		
	April '85	March '85	April '84	April '85	March '85	April '84
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1861.4	1846.8	1781.4	981.6	978.5	973.9
Manufacturing	214.0	214.5	217.6	138.2	138.7	142.3
Durable Goods	114.2	114.5	117.1	78.6	79.1	82.2
Lumber and wood products	3.5	3.4	3.6	1.2	1.1	1.2
Millwork, plywood & structural members	1.5	1.4	1.6	*	*	*
Furniture and fixtures	3.0	3.2	3.7	1.8	2.0	2.5
Household furniture	1.8	1.8	1.7	*	*	*
Stone, clay and glass products	7.5	7.3	7.1	5.2	5.0	5.0
Concrete, gypsum and plastic products	4.4	4.2	4.1	3.1	3.0	2.9
Primary metal industries	16.2	16.4	20.0	14.7	14.9	18.5
Blast furnace and basic steel products	12.5	12.6	14.5	12.5	12.6	14.4
Fabricated metal products	8.7	8.6	8.5	5.6	5.6	5.7
Metal cans and shipping containers	*	*	*	1.3	1.3	1.4
Fabricated structural metal products	4.3	4.2	4.0	2.3	2.3	2.2
Machinery, except electrical	18.3	18.4	18.3	11.1	11.3	11.6
Special industry machinery	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7
General industrial machinery	1.4	1.4	1.4	*	*	*
Electric and electronic equipment	38.1	38.2	38.6	26.6	26.6	26.7
Electrical industrial apparatus	*	*	*	2.3	2.4	2.6
Communication equipment	26.3	26.3	26.0	19.7	19.6	19.4
Transportation equipment	14.0	14.2	12.6	9.6	9.8	8.3
Ship and boat building and repair	1.7	2.0	3.6	1.6	1.8	3.3
Instruments and related products	2.8	2.8	2.7	1.5	1.5	1.5
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.3	1.3	1.2
Nondurable Goods*	99.8	100.0	100.5	59.6	59.6	60.1
Food and kindred products	26.8	26.5	25.8	14.0	13.8	13.8
Meat products	6.8	6.7	6.5	*	*	*
Preserved fruits and vegetables	3.0	3.0	2.8	*	*	*
Beverages	4.5	4.5	4.4	2.8	2.8	2.8
Textile mill products	1.1	1.1	1.2	*	*	*
Apparel and other textile products	12.2	12.5	13.4	7.5	7.5	8.3
Men's and boys' suits and coats	2.8	2.8	3.1	2.3	2.4	2.7
Men's and boys' furnishings	2.1	2.2	2.5	*	*	*
Womens and misses' outerwear	2.6	2.8	2.7	*	*	*
Paper and allied products	9.9	9.7	9.6	7.5	7.4	7.1
Miscellaneous converted paper products	1.1	1.1	1.0	*	*	*
Printing and publishing	26.1	26.6	26.7	14.2	14.5	14.4
Newspapers	6.3	6.2	6.2	*	*	*
Books	2.6	2.9	3.2	*	*	*
Commercial printing	10.4	10.4	10.1	5.7	5.7	5.5
Chemical and allied products	12.6	12.4	12.5	9.8	9.8	9.8
Industrial inorganic chemicals	3.3	3.3	3.2	2.6	2.7	2.6
Soap, cleaners and toilet goods	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.7
Paints and allied products	1.4	1.4	1.4	*	*	*
Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products	9.1	9.2	9.0	5.1	5.1	5.2
Miscellaneous plastic products	5.5	5.6	5.0	3.6	3.7	3.3
Other nondurable goods	2.0	2.0	2.3	*	*	*

Nonagricultural Payroll Employment[1] By Industry — By Place of Employment

(continued)

(in thousands)

APRIL, 1985

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	Maryland			Baltimore Metropolitan Area[2]		
	April '85	March '85	April '84	April '85	March '85	April '84
Nonmanufacturing	1647.4	1632.3	1563.8	843.4	839.8	831.6
Mining	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.2	0.2	0.2
Construction	127.8	124.6	109.8	53.6	53.0	51.6
Heavy construction contractors	13.7	11.8	12.9	7.2	6.5	6.6
Transportation and public utilities	92.4	91.4	88.8	57.4	57.1	58.0
Railroad transportation	6.4	6.3	7.1	4.6	4.6	5.1
Transportation, except railroads	47.5	46.0	42.2	26.1	25.4	25.3
Trucking and warehousing	27.4	26.9	24.5	13.0	12.8	12.1
Communications, electric, gas & sanitary serv.	38.5	39.1	39.5	26.7	27.1	27.6
Communication, except U.S. postal service	24.3	24.8	25.2	16.8	17.1	17.6
Electric, gas and sanitary services	14.2	14.3	14.3	9.9	10.0	10.0
Wholesale and retail trade	461.4	457.1	440.9	235.4	235.5	230.0
Wholesale trade	104.1	104.1	98.6	59.6	60.0	57.8
Retail trade	357.3	353.0	342.3	175.8	175.5	172.2
General merchandise stores	43.1	43.5	40.9	19.9	20.4	19.0
Department stores	37.2	37.8	35.1	16.8	17.3	15.9
Nonstore retailers	6.1	6.3	6.9	5.0	5.2	5.7
Finance, insurance and real estate	108.7	107.8	102.3	64.1	63.9	62.1
Banking	25.0	25.0	23.9	15.0	15.0	14.2
Credit agencies, except banks	19.0	18.7	15.5	9.6	9.6	9.3
Insurance carriers	20.9	20.9	20.3	15.8	15.8	15.3
Services	464.4	458.7	432.2	232.2	230.1	228.2
Health services	122.0	121.3	117.4	69.0	69.0	69.4
Private hospitals	65.2	65.0	62.3	38.9	38.9	39.6
Private educational services	27.2	27.3	27.3	19.9	20.0	19.7
Elementary and secondary school	10.3	10.2	10.0	*	*	*
Colleges, univer., prof. sch. and jr. college	14.8	15.1	14.9	*	*	*
Social services	22.1	22.4	20.9	*	*	*
Miscellaneous services	37.4	37.3	36.1	16.9	16.8	15.9
Engineering and architectural services	22.9	22.8	22.0	7.9	7.8	7.2
Total government	391.1	391.1	388.2	200.5	200.0	201.5
Total federal government	132.2	131.9	131.6	53.3	53.2	53.5
U.S. Department of Defense	46.7	46.3	45.7	19.0	19.0	19.0
U.S. Postal Service	14.0	13.9	13.5	7.4	7.3	7.1
Other federal government	71.5	71.7	72.4	26.9	26.9	27.4
Total state and local government	258.9	259.2	256.6	147.2	146.8	148.0
Total state government	87.8	87.8	86.6	60.2	60.1	60.3
Public universities and colleges	30.9	30.8	29.6	11.3	11.2	11.2
Non-education	56.9	57.0	57.0	48.9	48.9	49.1
Total local government	171.1	171.4	170.0	87.0	86.7	87.7
Public elementary and secondary schools, community college and library	105.9	105.9	104.6	50.6	50.2	50.2
Non-education	65.2	65.5	65.4	36.4	36.5	37.5

[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners who worked during or received pay for the pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of almost 5,500 employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1984.

[2] Includes Baltimore City and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford, Howard and Queen Anne's counties.

*Estimate is too small to be published.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1970 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY — PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

Gross Average Hourly and Weekly Earnings and Hours by Production Workers In Selected Manufacturing Industry Groups [1]
Maryland
APRIL, 1985

INDUSTRY	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	April 1985	March 1985	April 1984	April 1985	March 1985	April 1984	April 1985	March 1985	April 1984
MANUFACTURING	$395.41	$398.62	$386.57	39.9	40.8	41.3	$9.91	$9.77	$9.36
DURABLE GOODS	449.76	457.26	437.25	41.3	42.3	42.7	10.89	10.81	10.24
Lumber and wood products	275.96	283.42	270.40	37.7	38.3	40.6	7.32	7.40	6.66
Furniture and fixtures	285.22	290.40	271.35	38.7	40.0	40.2	7.37	7.26	6.75
Stone, clay and glass products	422.86	415.14	420.81	44.7	44.4	45.2	9.46	9.35	9.31
Primary metal industries	592.68	595.12	583.44	42.7	43.0	42.9	13.88	13.84	13.60
Fabricated metal products	373.83	382.95	407.88	40.9	41.4	42.8	9.14	9.25	9.53
Machinery except electrical	480.10	474.60	457.00	42.6	42.0	43.9	11.27	11.30	10.41
Electric and electronic equipment	360.99	395.93	371.92	38.9	42.3	42.7	9.28	9.36	8.71
Transportation equipment	579.64	562.39	485.83	43.0	43.8	42.1	13.48	12.84	11.54
Instruments and related products	331.11	333.13	318.28	39.0	39.8	37.8	8.49	8.37	8.42
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	258.81	303.28	279.82	35.6	40.6	39.3	7.27	7.47	7.12
NONDURABLE GOODS	339.84	340.34	332.73	38.4	39.3	39.8	8.85	8.66	8.36
Food and kindred products	293.66	298.92	313.34	35.9	37.6	40.8	8.18	7.95	7.68
Apparel and other textile products	227.55	227.52	219.62	34.9	36.0	36.3	6.52	6.32	6.05
Paper and allied products	367.56	352.38	347.04	42.2	41.9	40.4	8.71	8.41	8.59
Printing and publishing	407.98	401.45	381.22	38.2	38.9	38.9	10.68	10.32	9.80
Chemical and allied products	459.67	473.71	455.99	43.0	43.7	42.3	10.69	10.84	10.78
Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products	321.98	325.31	321.64	41.6	41.6	43.0	7.74	7.82	7.48

Covers an estimated 143,800 production workers.

[1] Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY — PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED.
PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Gross Average Hourly and Weekly Earnings and Hours by Production Workers In Selected Manufacturing Industry Groups[1] Baltimore Metropolitan Area

APRIL, 1985

INDUSTRY	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	April 1985	March 1985	April 1984	April 1985	March 1985	April 1984	April 1985	March 1985	April 1984
MANUFACTURING	$412.90	$422.42	$407.38	40.6	41.7	41.4	$10.17	$10.13	$9.84
DURABLE GOODS	470.54	484.18	463.32	41.9	43.0	42.9	11.23	11.26	10.80
Stone, clay and glass products	436.88	436.72	443.17	44.9	44.7	45.5	9.73	9.77	9.74
Primary metal industries	601.24	602.36	597.32	43.6	44.0	43.6	13.79	13.69	13.70
Fabricated metal products	393.65	399.95	425.97	41.7	42.1	43.6	9.44	9.50	9.77
Machinery except electrical	411.31	411.40	405.49	42.8	42.5	43.0	9.61	9.68	9.43
Electric and electronic equipment	401.15	439.11	400.56	39.6	41.9	41.9	10.13	10.48	9.56
Transportation equipment	585.42	600.32	508.25	42.7	44.8	41.9	13.71	13.40	12.13
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	227.13	290.69	259.46	33.9	41.0	38.9	6.70	7.09	6.67
NONDURABLE GOODS	342.03	345.60	333.32	39.0	40.0	39.4	8.77	8.64	8.46
Food and kindred products	380.33	377.39	362.29	39.7	39.6	39.9	9.58	9.53	9.08
Apparel and other textile products	226.95	241.78	221.68	32.1	36.8	34.8	7.07	6.57	6.37
Paper and allied products	300.76	309.83	310.82	41.2	42.5	39.9	7.30	7.29	7.79
Printing and publishing	361.62	356.96	344.04	36.9	37.3	37.6	9.80	9.57	9.15
Chemical and allied products	446.95	456.06	450.50	43.1	43.6	42.5	10.37	10.46	10.60
Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products	301.37	294.83	297.35	43.3	42.3	43.6	6.96	6.97	6.82

Covers an estimated 89,700 production workers.

[1] Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

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Unemployment Insurance Activities
State Regular UI Compensation Program
APRIL, 1985

INDUSTRY	Maryland			Baltimore Metropolitan Area [2]		
	April 1985	March 1985	April 1984	April 1985	March 1985	April 1984
Total Initial Claims	19,570	16,519	19,862	10,750	8,960	11,605
Total Continued Claims	147,741	157,051	153,351	83,880	88,888	84,287
Total Weeks Compensated	134,428	145,475	135,849	80,409	86,581	77,848
Total Amount of Payments	$17,038,861	$18,648,299	$17,504,526	$10,424,273	$11,370,004	$9,593,036
Average Weekly Payment	$126.75	$128.19	$128.85	$129.64	$131.32	$123.23

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Maryland Federal Programs

PROGRAM	April 1985	March 1985	April 1984
Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees Program (UCFE)			
Total Initial Claims	230	261	259
Total Continued Claims	1,767	1,895	2,374
Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen Program (UCX)			
Total Initial Claims	169	221	208
Total Continued Claims	1,268	1,226	1,362

NOTE: Included in this table are data on Maryland residents, both those who work in this state and those who work out of state. Not included are out-of-state residents who work in Maryland

Estimated Nonagricultural Payroll Employment[1] By Industry — By Place of Employment

Maryland Counties in the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area[2]

(in thousands)

APRIL, 1985

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	April 1985	March 1985	April 1984
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	640.1	636.3	611.5
Manufacturing	32.3	32.6	33.8
Durable Goods*	17.4	17.4	17.9
Stone, clay and glass products	1.6	1.5	1.4
Fabricated metal products	1.0	1.0	0.8
Machinery, exc. electrical	1.2	1.2	1.3
Electric and electronic equipment	8.5	8.6	8.9
Nondurable goods*	14.9	15.2	15.9
Printing and publishing	8.5	8.9	9.3
Nonmanufacturing	607.8	603.7	577.7
Mining	0.4	0.4	0.4
Construction	51.9	50.1	46.0
Transportation and public utilities	19.9	19.6	18.0
Railroad transportation	0.3	0.3	0.3
Transportation, exc. railroads*	11.7	11.4	9.9
Trucking and warehousing	9.2	9.1	7.7
Comm., electric, gas and sanitary service	7.9	7.9	7.8
Wholesale and retail trade	170.7	169.7	162.5
Wholesale trade	32.5	32.5	30.9
Retail trade*	138.2	137.2	131.6
General merchandise stores	18.1	18.1	17.3
Finance, insurance and real estate*	34.9	34.7	33.3
Banking	7.3	7.3	7.1
Services*	177.0	175.6	166.8
Private educational services	6.6	6.6	6.7
Miscellaneous services	18.4	18.4	18.1
Total government	153.0	153.6	150.7
Total federal government	72.9	72.7	71.8
Total state and local government	80.1	80.9	78.9
Total state government	17.8	18.0	17.4
Total local government	62.3	62.9	61.5

[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1984.

[2] Includes Calvert, Charles, Frederick, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties.

*Data are not published on some of the subgroupings, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAIALBLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY — PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED.

Estimated Nonagricultural Payroll Employment[1] By Industry — By Place of Employment

(in thousands)

Western Maryland[2]

APRIL, 1985

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	April 1985	March 1985	April 1984
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	80.0	80.0	78.0
Manufacturing	17.5	17.6	17.5
Apparel and other textile products	1.8	2.0	1.8
Printing and publishing	1.5	1.4	1.4
Other manufacturing	14.2	14.2	14.3
Nonmanufacturing	62.5	62.4	60.5
Construction	5.5	5.8	4.4
Transportation and public utilities	5.8	5.7	5.8
Railroad	1.4	1.4	1.6
Transportation, exc. railroads	2.6	2.5	2.4
Communications and public utilities	1.8	1.8	1.8
Wholesale and retail trade*	18.4	18.0	17.7
General Merchandise stores	1.8	1.8	1.7
Finance, insurance and real estate*	2.5	2.5	2.4
Banking	1.1	1.1	1.1
Services and mining*	15.4	15.5	15.4
Hotels and other lodgings places	1.3	1.2	1.1
Health services	6.3	6.4	6.6
Social services	1.7	1.7	1.6
Total government	14.9	14.9	14.8
Total federal government	1.5	1.5	1.6
Total state and local government	13.4	13.4	13.2
State government	4.5	4.5	4.0
Local government	8.9	8.9	9.2

[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of employers. Data benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1984.

[2] The estimates for Western Maryland include Allegany, Garrett, and Washington counties.

*Data are published on some of the subgroupings, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

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CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY — PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED.

Estimated Nonagricultural Payroll Employment [1] By Industry — By Place of Employment

(in thousands)

Balance of State [2]

APRIL, 1985

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	April 1985	March 1985	April 1984
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	112.0	108.9	110.2
Manufacturing	22.9	22.6	22.6
Food and kindred products*	8.8	8.7	8.1
Meat products	5.0	5.0	4.7
Preserved fruits and vegetables	1.9	1.9	1.7
Apparel and other textile products	1.6	1.6	2.2
Lumber and wood products	1.2	1.2	1.2
Printing and publishing	1.6	1.7	1.7
Other manufacturing	9.7	9.4	9.4
Nonmanufacturing	89.1	86.3	87.6
Construction	6.9	6.7	6.7
Transportation and public utilities*	6.3	6.2	6.5
Communications and public utilities	2.2	2.3	2.2
Wholesale and retail trade*	29.5	28.0	28.2
General merchandise stores	2.5	2.6	2.8
Finance, insurance and real estate*	4.3	4.2	4.0
Banking	1.6	1.6	1.5
Services and mining*	20.9	20.0	20.5
Health services	7.4	7.4	7.4
Total government	21.2	21.2	21.7
Total federal government	6.0	6.0	5.8
Total state and local government	15.2	15.2	15.9

[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of employers. Data benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1984. Since the area's estimates are computed independently, they will not add to the state's total

[2] The Balance of State estimates include Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, St. Mary's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico and Worcester Counties.

*Data are published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

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Estimated Nonagricultural Payroll Employment[1] By Industry — By Place of Employment

(in thousands)

Baltimore City

APRIL, 1985

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	April 1985	March 1985	April 1984
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	435.0	434.9	437.6
Manufacturing	54.2	54.2	54.5
Durable Goods*	19.1	19.3	19.7
Stone, clay and glass products	2.5	2.5	2.5
Primary metal industries	3.3	3.5	5.5
Fabricated metal products*	2.2	2.2	2.5
Machinery, exc. electrical	4.6	4.7	4.5
Transportation equipment	4.1	4.1	2.3
Nondurable goods*	35.1	34.9	34.8
Food and kindred products*	9.4	9.3	9.3
Beverages	1.0	0.9	1.0
Apparel and other textile products*	5.1	5.0	5.2
Men's and boys' suits and coats	1.3	1.4	1.4
Paper and allied products*	2.7	2.7	2.5
Paperboard containers and boxes	1.8	1.8	1.7
Printing and publishing*	8.8	8.8	8.9
Commercial printing	3.3	3.3	3.3
Chemicals and allied products*	6.3	6.3	6.2
Industrial inorganic chemicals	1.9	1.9	1.9
Soap, cleaners and toilet goods	1.6	1.6	1.7
Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products	1.9	2.0	1.9
Nonmanufacturing	380.8	380.7	383.1
Construction	17.3	17.0	16.9
Transportation and public utilities	32.7	32.7	33.4
Railroad transportation	2.8	2.8	3.0
Transportation, exc. railroads*	11.7	11.4	11.6
Trucking and warehousing	5.7	5.6	5.3
Comm., electric, gas and sanitary service	18.2	18.5	18.8
Wholesale and retail trade	91.0	92.2	91.9
Wholesale trade	29.2	29.1	28.8
Retail trade	61.8	63.1	63.1
Finance, insurance and real estate*	41.8	41.5	40.3
Banking	12.0	12.0	11.4
Credit agencies and other banks	5.6	5.7	5.6
Insurance carriers	10.2	10.2	10.1
Services and mining*	117.3	116.7	118.0
Health services	36.8	36.7	38.3
Educational services	14.5	14.8	14.3
Social services	5.7	5.9	5.8
Miscellaneous services*	5.4	5.5	5.0
Engineering and architectural services	2.6	2.6	2.3
Total government	80.7	80.6	82.6
Total federal government	14.7	14.6	14.5
Total state and local government	66.0	66.0	68.1
Total state government	28.5	28.6	29.8
Total local government	37.5	37.4	38.3

[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample of employers. Data benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1984.

*Data are published on some of the subgroupings, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

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